

tested. His argument, simply stated, and equally valid today, was this:

"If we can afford state dinners and the expenses always associated with the visits of foreign dignitaries, we can afford to retain some small semblance of the respect this Nation still possesses for the few military personnel who are carried to their last resting place on a caisson.

DR. WOODLIEF THOMAS, CHIEF ECONOMIST, COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I was sorry to learn yesterday that Dr. Woodlief Thomas, who has been serving as the chief economist on the staff of the Committee on Banking and Currency has found it necessary for personal reasons to terminate his services to the committee.

Yesterday, in announcing this fact to the Senate, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] chairman of the committee, briefly outlined the highlights of Dr. Thomas' impressive career. I feel that it is especially noteworthy that Dr. Thomas has served this country for 47 years. This record, equaled by only a very few, has covered a period in which we have experienced war and depression as well as relative peace and unexcelled prosperity. Perhaps even more impressive to me than the period which he has served is that this service has not been as a partisan but as a public servant in the best sense of that term.

Dr. Thomas' long experience and educational background provided a storehouse of knowledge and technical ability from which the members of the Banking and Currency Committee have been able to draw on a moment's notice. This has proved especially helpful in the areas of monetary policy and international finance.

Even more important, however, from my point of view is the fact that Dr. Thomas has served all members of the committee with equal diligence.

I have appreciated my association with him and the frankness and candor of his comments when I have asked him for his assistance and opinions.

I can only wish him well and assure him that he can leave satisfied that his services have been appreciated by those with whom he has served, and that he has made an important contribution to the committee and his country. This, indeed, is success.

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO ORGANIZATIONS BY CIA

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, practically every newspaper and magazine has recently published articles and many editorials dealing with the CIA. One of the best editorials I have read during the recent controversy concerning the contributions the CIA has made to various organizations was one published in the Grand Forks Herald, Grand Forks, N. Dak.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPY STORY

There's something embarrassing to most Americans about the idea that we have spies and a sophisticated espionage set-up. When we think about it, of course, we recognize the need for intelligence. But we'd rather not think about the details and, if we do, we'd just as soon imagine a dashing young adventurer in a trench coat who outwits brutal enemy agents. Spies are all right in a thriller or on television, but not in our conscience.

Thus the super-spy agency of the United States, the Central Intelligence Agency, gets it coming and going. If we are taken by surprise by rockets in Cuba or underground activity in southeast Asia, we blame the CIA for not doing its job. If the CIA uses American citizens who have logical reasons for being abroad as part of their intelligence network, we react in horror. They've bungled again.

There are two sides to the most recent CIA sensation.

On the one hand, it appears that the CIA has tainted the National Student Association by contributing money to its overseas program.

On the other hand, it can be said that the United States was losing in the international student forums because the Soviet Union was organizing and propagandizing the world student movement. Through CIA financial contributions it became possible to have the American viewpoint presented at international gatherings, supporters of the intelligence agency say. And what's so wrong with that?

Whichever side is right—if either is entirely—it's likely that the CIA will continue to be the United States' eyes and ears around the world. And will continue, from time to time, to be the center of news sensations which shock some Americans.

After all, we're like that. We like everybody to wear white hats.

HOME RULE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, President Johnson's message on the District of Columbia is a call for action which should appeal to the conscience and better judgment of each member of the 90th Congress. The President has asked us to do something which should have been done long ago; namely, to authorize self-government for the residents of the District of Columbia.

I sincerely endorse the President's proposal and hope that the 90th Congress will reach agreement quickly on home rule legislation for the District. The President has warned that time is running out; the District faces serious problems that must be solved by the people themselves acting through their own elected leaders. Without self-government there can be no real progress or leadership for this community, and the people will remain submerged in a morass of conflicting authority and commitment. Without self-government redress of grievances by the citizens of this Federal city will be difficult to achieve.

There is no longer any rational excuse for delaying adoption of this vitally important proposal. Agreement on home rule for the District must be accomplished during this session of Congress. The President is right: time is running out in the affairs of the District. Congress should respond now to the just demands of American citizens who have

never known representative government in the Capital of the greatest representative government on earth.

THE VOICE OF AMERICA

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, Friday, February 24, 1967, marked the 25th anniversary of the Voice of America, the broadcast arm of the U.S. Information Agency. On Thursday, February 23, Mr. Leonard H. Marks, Director of the U.S. Information Agency, addressed the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., on "International Communication: A National Imperative." In his speech Mr. Marks dramatically reviewed geographic, political, and communication revolutions which have taken place during the past quarter century and the tasks now facing the U.S. Information Agency.

As Mr. Marks points out, the role of USIA in the field of "public diplomacy" is a vital one. I commend these thoughtful remarks to the consideration of the Senate and ask unanimous consent that they be printed at this point in the RECORD. It is fitting that we join in saluting the Voice of America, its Director, John W. Chancellor, and the Director of its parent organization, the U.S. Information Agency, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of this vital branch of the U.S. Government.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION: A NATIONAL IMPERATIVE

(An address by Leonard H. Marks, Director, U.S. Information Agency, National Press Club, Washington, D.C., February 23, 1967)

Mr. LeRoy, members of the National Press Club, fellow guests:

Tomorrow the Voice of America, the radio arm of the U.S. Information Agency, celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary. Such an occasion is by tradition a moment for stock-taking. Today I ask you to join me in reflecting on some of the dramatic changes that have taken place in international communication within the last quarter century—a period that I suspect does not seem very long to most of us in this room—and to consider some of the implications of these changes for the United States.

When I came to Washington in 1942, there were 698 radio stations in the United States. Television was in its experimental stage and satellites existed only in the minds of some daring fiction writers. The chief means of international communication were telephone and telegraph—dependent on uncertain equipment and the vagaries of the weather, to say nothing of the temperament of Morse Code operators.

To cite only the most obvious changes, today in the United States alone there are over 6,000 radio stations and more than 700 television channels. International broadcasting has become such a common business that the International Telecommunications Union faces a crisis for want of enough frequencies to meet the burgeoning demand. Two weeks ago in London, Chairman Kosygin held the first press conference to be telecast simultaneously via satellite on both sides of the Atlantic. Just in the past week we have been seeing, on the evening television news, events of the same day in Vietnam.

In only a few years, our whole pattern of communication has been transformed.

This transformation is part of a broader picture of profound changes that have